THE AMERICAN GIRLS WARDROBE

A Flip-Book of Historical Fashions

American Girls New

When Felicity, Kirsten, Addy, growing up, a new dress treat. The same is true book to see how girls a dress of your own for special section by illustrating how now. You'll be amazed to see how have changed over the past 250 years. surprised that some fashions haven't

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Have Always Loved Clothes!

Samantha, and Molly were was, indeed, a special today. Flip the pages of this dressed in times past. Design each girl. Then create a you, the Girl of Today, dress some girls' fashions And you may be changed very much at all!

Illustrations by Geri Bourget. Templates by Sue Thorsen. Photography by Jamie Young.

Felicity Merriman®

1774

Wealthy colonists in Williamsburg dressed in the latest European styles. Their elegant clothing was made from the world's finest fabric such as Chinese silk, French satin, and Irish linen.

In the 1700s, most people thought children should dress like little adults.

Colonial girls always kept their heads covered. Felicity's ***round-eared cap*** covered her ears like a bonnet.

Colonists were forbidden by law to weave their own cloth. Instead, they had to purchase it at a store and pay high taxes on it.

Kirsten Larson

1854

When one dress was worn out, Mrs. Larson saved the good material to make other clothes. She used different scraps for hems and linings, so Kirsten's dresses sometimes had 2 or 3 different patterns in them!

Fabric was hard to get on the frontier. When no other material was available, women made clothes from anything that was handy—even feed sacks!

Kirsten wore a plaid shawl called a ***heart-warmer***. Houses were so drafty that she wore her shawl indoors as well as outdoors!

To keep warm, girls wore many petticoats that bunched up at the waist. Dresses had raised waistlines so girls would look trim in spite of all those layers.

Felicity Merriman®

1774

For everyday wear, Felicity wore a ***mob cap.*** Mob caps were first worn by English market women. In the 1700s, some mob caps were very large to fit over elaborate hairstyles.

Felicity's red petticoat was called the ***upper petticoat.*** It was quilted for extra warmth.

Felicity's gowns did not have ***pockets*** sewn in, so she tied separate pockets around her waist beneath her petticoat.

Over her pockets, Felicity may have worn ***hoops*** to make her skirts full. She reached the pockets through slits in the sides of the petticoat and hoops.

Kirsten Larson

1854

In Sweden on St. Lucia Day, the oldest girl dresses in a white gown with a red sash. She wears a wreath of candles to show that brighter days are coming.

The Christmas holiday began on December 13, St. Lucia Day, for Swedish immigrants. Woven cloths, holiday foods, and straw ornaments reminded them of their Swedish homeland.

According to legend, St. Lucia carried food to starving people during a time of hunger. Swedish daughters present coffee and buns to their families.

Sometimes young boys called *Star Boys* join St. Lucia on her rounds. Star Boys wear silver pointed caps, and one carries a star paper lantern.

Felicity Merriman®

1774

Felicity's Christmas gown was made of a silk called ***taffeta.*** The word *taffeta* comes from the Persian word *tuftan*, which means "to shine."

Felicity could change the look of her gown by adding a panel called a ***stomacher.*** Stomachers were pinned or laced onto the front of the gown. Their pointed shape made the waist look smaller.

In Felicity's time, stomachers were made of decorative fabric. But in the 1600s, they were made of wood!

Felicity's lacy cap was called a ***pinner*** because it was pinned onto her hair. She used straight pins to pin it on—bobby pins hadn't been invented yet!

Kirsten Larson

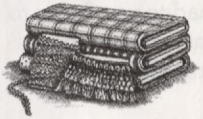
1854

On workdays, Kirsten wore practical aprons made of any leftover fabric that was handy.

White aprons were saved for special occasions. For Kirsten's birthday, Mama made her a pinafore trimmed with rickrack.

A pioneer girl had only one or two dresses that she wore all the time. When she wanted to dress up, she put a white pinafore on over her dress.

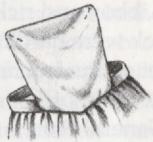
Ribbon and rickrack were hard to get on the frontier. At Berkhoff's General Store, Mama might have *bartered*, or traded, butter or other goods for cloth and trimmings.



Felicity Merriman®

1774

Felicity's ***pinner apron*** was pinned to the front of her gown with straight pins. Pinners later developed into ***pinafores,*** a style girls still wear today. In fact, the word *pinafore* means "pin to the front"!



During the Revolution, pins were in short supply. Girls sometimes had to use thorns to fasten their aprons instead!

Felicity's birthday ***pompon*** was made of flowers and ribbons. In the 1770s, fashionable women's elaborate hairstyles were decorated with flowers, glass ornaments, and even toy models.

Women weren't the only ones concerned with high fashion. In England, a group of fashionable men formed the Macaroni Club. That's why the feather in Yankee Doodle's cap was called "Macaroni"!

Kirsten Larson

1854

Kirsten and her mother kept up with the latest fashions by looking through *Godey's Lady's Book*, a women's magazine of the time. When they found a dress they liked, Mrs. Larson copied the pattern.

Folds of material called ***grow stripes*** were sewn into skirts so that they could be let down as a girl grew.

As girls got older, their skirts got longer. A 4-year-old's skirt ended just below the knee. At 16, her hem was just above her ankles.

Felicity Merriman®

1774

Felicity's loosely fitted summer gown showed a small change in people's attitudes toward children. Children still wore adult-style clothes, but some children's styles gave them a little more room to move.

Felicity wore light brocade slippers in the summer. ***Brocade*** fabrics have fancy, raised designs. The first brocades were embroidered with real gold or silver.

Lace trimmings were very valuable. Before giving away old clothes, people removed the lace so they could reuse it on new clothes. The English king even issued a proclamation ordering the royal court to save its lace!

Felicity's straw hat was called a ***bergère*** *(ber-ZHER),* which is French for *shepherdess.* Under her hat, Felicity always wore a day cap such as her lace cap.

Kirsten Larson

1854

Immigrants were told to leave their festival clothes behind, since American styles were different. But traditional details like the braided trim on Kirsten's skirt brightened plain pioneer clothing and reminded newcomers of their homeland in Sweden.

Kirsten wore her double-thick sweater in place of a jacket. Two colors of natural yarn—one black and one white—were knitted together to make the sweater doubly warm.

Kirsten's hat, sweater, and mittens were knit in a traditional Scandinavian pattern. Swedish girls learned to knit when they were very young.

Felicity Merriman®

1774

Felicity's red cloak was called a ***cardinal cloak*** because it looked like the cloaks worn by Roman Catholic church officials called *cardinals*.

To keep her feet out of puddles, Felicity tied on wooden platforms called ***pattens***. She wore pattens for wet indoor work like washing, too.

Felicity kept her hands warm with fingerless ***mitts*** or a ***muff***. Mitts and muffs were decorated with embroidery, sequins, or even tiny portraits.

Kirsten Larson

1854

Material was so scarce that it was reused many times. The fabric that lined Kirsten's housecoat came from one of Mama's aprons. And before it was an apron, it was probably a dress!

Kirsten's flannel nightgown was quilted for extra warmth.

Kirsten would have hemmed her housecoat and nightgown herself. Young girls often practiced their needlework on aprons and nightgowns.

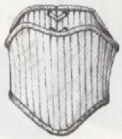
Kirsten's woolen felted slippers are called *sockor* in Swedish. Felted slippers were warmer than knitted slippers. In Sweden, one or two women in each village made felt sockor by hand.

Felicity Merriman®

1774

Felicity wore her ***shift*** as both a nightgown and a slip. Because colonists didn't take baths very often, they needed the easily-washed shifts to protect their fine clothes from their dirty bodies!

Felicity's shift kept her ***stays*** from rubbing against her skin. *Stays* were corsets with steel, bone, or wood inside. They laced tightly around Felicity's waist to give her good posture.



Felicity wore a cozy ***lappet cap*** to bed. Lappets were pieces of fabric that hung down from the cap. The lappets could be tied under the chin or over the cap.

In the eighteenth century, the words *dress* and *undress* had different meanings than today. *Dress* meant formal clothing. *Undress* referred to informal or work clothes.

Kirsten Larson

♥

1854

The outfit Kirsten wore on the journey to America was a traditional Swedish costume. Different areas of Sweden had different costumes.

In Sweden, women spun, dyed, and wove their own cloth. Many immigrants felt that American cloth was not as fine as Swedish cloth, so they saved their Swedish cloth and tried to make it last.

Swedish girls wore kerchiefs instead of bonnets. The kerchiefs were so stiff with starch that girls left them tied and took them on and off like bonnets.

Swedish women wore simple peasant blouses made of hand-woven linen or cotton muslin. The blouses were cut to use every bit of material.

Felicity Merriman®

1774

Design Felicity's Dress!

Kirsten Larson

1854

Design Kirsten's Dress!

Felicity Merriman®

1774

Felicity's riding outfit was called a ***riding habit.*** *Habit* comes from the Latin word *habere,* which means *to be.* Over time, its meaning changed from "the way you are" to "what you have on."

In the 1700s, proper young ladies rode sidesaddle with both legs on one side. People thought sidesaddles made riding in petticoats safer.

Many women's riding habits had braided loops and buttons called ***frogs.*** Frogs and other jacket decorations were copied from men's military uniforms.

Felicity's three-cornered hat was called a ***cocked hat*** because the sides were cocked, or turned up. Later, it was called a *tricorn,* which means "three-cornered."

Kirsten Larson

♥

1854

In 1854 there were no special styles for children's clothes. Kirsten's dresses looked like small versions of her mother's, only shorter.

White collars and cuffs were removable. Washing them separately made a pioneer's washday easier.

Freckles and suntans were not fashionable in 1854. The wide, stiff brim and back ruffle of Kirsten's sunbonnet protected her neck and face from the hot sun.

Kirsten brought her apron with her from Sweden. It protected her first American dress and reminded her of her Swedish homeland!

Addy Walker™

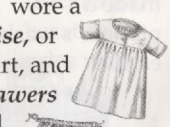
1864

Dressing in the current style helped former slaves like Addy fit into their new lives of freedom. Addy's first dress in freedom was a popular cinnamon pink and had an up-to-date shape and style.

In Addy's time, both girls and women wore similar styles. Dresses had closely fitted ***bodices***, or tops, and full, bell-shaped skirts.

Addy's straw bonnet was smaller than Kirsten's and did not shade her face. ***Milliners*** trimmed bonnets with ribbon and lace. The word *milliner* comes from Milan, Italy, where fine straw hats were first made.

Under her dress, Addy wore a ***chemise***, or undershirt, and a pair of ***drawers*** that peeked out beneath her dress.



Samantha Parkington

1904

Samantha was expected to look prim and proper at school. Her school dress had to stay neat and tidy even during dancing, archery, and daily stretching exercises.

Samantha's dress was made of a soft wool called *flannel*. The best, most expensive flannels were imported from England.

Samantha wore a Buster Brown dress to school. The style got its name from a popular newspaper cartoon character named Buster Brown.

Buster Brown's outfit included a high white collar and bow tie. Both boys and girls wore this style.

Addy Walker™

1864

Addy's school outfit was a ***Zouave*** suit modeled after the uniforms of Civil War soldiers called *Zouaves*. The original Zouaves were French soldiers who wore similar uniforms.

Under her jacket, Addy wore a ***Garibaldi blouse.*** It was named for an Italian patriot whose troops wore red shirts of the same style.

The ***pagoda sleeves*** on Addy's jacket *flare,* or get wider, at the bottom. The sleeves were named after *pagodas,* Asian temples with flared roofs.

Addy's jacket was lined with scraps from Mrs. Ford's shop. Because fabric was scarce during the Civil War, many women used what they had—even curtains and bedspreads—to make clothes.

Samantha Parkington

1904

In 1904, people began to accept the idea that children needed different clothing than adults. Looser styles, like the ***blouson top*** on Samantha's party dress, allowed children to be more active and childlike.

The blouson top was a French style. The word *blouson* comes from a French word meaning *shirt*.

Samantha's wide lace collar was made of Cluny lace from France. Ruffles called ***epaulets*** spilled over the shoulders.

Many dresses had long, full sleeves. They were called ***bishop's sleeves*** because they looked like the sleeves on Roman Catholic bishops' gowns.

Addy Walker™

❋

1864

American styles during Addy's time followed European fashions. Tartan plaids became popular in America after the British royal family began to wear Scottish dress to formal occasions.

Skillful dressmakers like Mrs. Ford usually drew their own patterns for the dresses they made. Mothers just sewing for their families used patterns shown in women's magazines.

By the 1860s, sewing machines allowed seamstresses to make dresses faster and more easily. A seamstress using a sewing machine could make a dress in half the time it would take her by hand.

Samantha Parkington

1904

In 1904, girls wore plain pinafores to keep their clothes clean. But pinafores were so popular that girls often wore fancy ones over their best dresses.

Big, puffy balloon sleeves were very popular. Other sleeves were called *leg-of-mutton* sleeves because they looked like the leg of a lamb!

Servants ironed every piece of clothing—even underwear—with heavy irons heated on a stove. There were plenty of poor immigrants willing to do this hard work in order to help their families survive.

A laundress in 1904 cranked each item of laundry through a wringer to squeeze out extra water before hanging it up to dry.

Addy Walker™

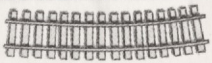
1864

Pinafores were worn both for play and for special occasions. Addy's pinafore was an off-the-shoulder style that fit the wide necklines of the time.

Girls like Addy usually wore black stockings. But as better dyes were developed, colored stockings and petticoats became more popular. Red petticoats were considered especially healthy!

Over her hair, Addy wore a ***snood,*** or net hair cover. *Snood* is an old Scottish word for a hair-band worn by an unmarried woman. Women in medieval times wore snoods made of gold thread and jewels!

The knit pattern in Addy's stockings was called a *railway pattern* because the stitches looked like railroad tracks.

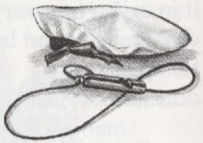


Samantha Parkington

1904

Middy dresses first came into fashion during Queen Victoria's time. Samantha's 1904 ***middy*** was a copy of the U.S. Navy seaman's uniform. The word *middy* comes from *midshipman*, another name for a navy seaman.

Samantha's sailor's cap was called a ***tam.*** Tams were also called "pie-plates" or "pie-pans." Can you guess why?



A shiny brass bo'sn's whistle was part of a U.S. sailor's regulation uniform. *Bo'sn* stands for *boatswain*, the name of a ship's officer.

Addy Walker™

1864

Addy's summer dress was a popular style for all girls. Poor children wore the style in a plain, rough cotton. Wealthier girls wore it in calico for everyday and silk and lace for special occasions.

Addy's straw hat was held on by long pins rather than tied. It was probably made from ***sennit*** straw. *Sennit* comes from the sailing term "seven-knit," which is a way of braiding rope.

Addy's canvas boots had shiny ***patent leather*** toes and heels. Patent leather is a hard, shiny material. It was first used for horse harnesses.

Addy's boots laced up the inside, making it easy to lace the boots when one foot was propped on the other knee.

Samantha Parkington

1904

The wool of Samantha's cape was imported from Scotland. Its tartan pattern was called ***Black Watch plaid*** because it was first worn by a police force or *watch* in Scotland.

In 1904 it wasn't proper for girls to wear pants. Instead, Samantha wore leggings called ***gaiters*** to keep her legs warm.

Turn-of-the-century Americans were fascinated with anything British. Samantha's cozy hat, called a ***tam-o'-shanter,*** was a Scottish style named for a character in a poem.

Muffs were made of fake fur, real fur, or other materials—even ostrich feathers!

Addy Walker™

1864

Addy's coat was called a ***pardessus*** *(par-day-SOO)*, which means "over-above" in French. The name refers to the fact that the coat was cut *above* the skirt.

Fabric was scarce during the Civil War. Northern mills could not get Southern cotton for making cloth. Women used blankets to make coats, spun yarn out of mattress stuffing, and remade petticoats into soldiers' shirts!

Addy's winter hat was called a ***derby.*** Americans called it a derby after the British Earl of Derby, who often wore this style of hat to horse races.

Under her coat, Addy wore knitted ***knee-warmers*** to keep her legs warm.

Samantha Parkington

1904

Kimonos were very popular in 1904. War between Russia and Japan had created an interest in Oriental culture and styles.

Samantha's nightgown was called a ***Mother Hubbard gown.*** It was named for "Old Mother Hubbard," a popular nursery rhyme character.

Underneath her nightie, Samantha might have worn fancy underpants called ***bloomers.***

In 1851, people were shocked when Amelia Bloomer wore bloomers in public. By 1904, girls wore bloomers both as underclothes and as sports clothes.

Addy Walker™

1864

Addy's shawl or ***heartwarmer*** draped over her shoulders and tied around her waist. Heartwarmers were also called *Sontags*, after Henriette Sontag, a popular opera singer.

In the early 1800s, nightgowns were called *night chemises* and looked like long undershirts. Nightgown styles with buttons or cuffs came into fashion in the mid-1800s.

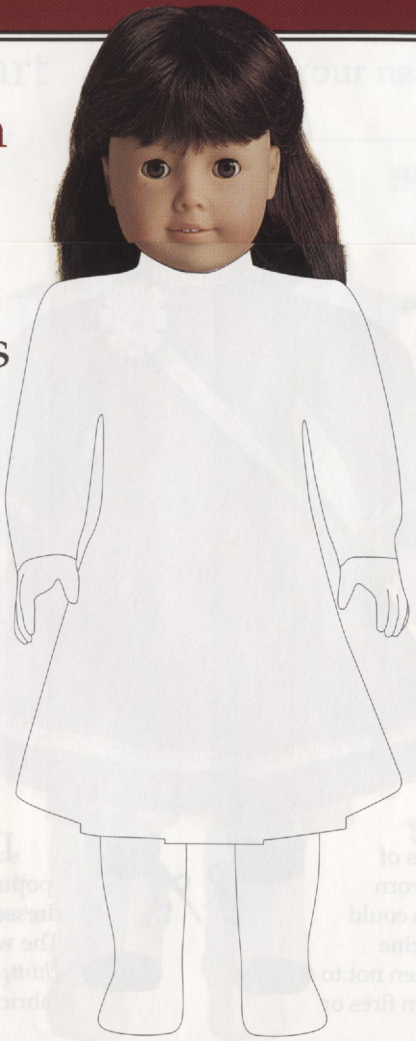
Addy wore her gold hoop earrings both night and day. Addy's earrings were called *Creole* earrings after people in the West Indies who wore the same style.

Girls Addy's age knit their own slippers and heartwarmers. They also knit for soldiers at war. One Union general ordered his men to collect all knitting needles to stop the women from knitting socks for enemy soldiers!

Samantha Parkington

1904

Design Samantha's Dress!



Addy Walker™

1864

Under her fancy dress, Addy wore a ***crinoline***, a cage-like petticoat. Crinolines were made of metal hoops sewn into a horsehair cloth frame. The word *crinoline* is a combination of the French words *crin* for "horsehair" and *lin* for "thread."

Crinolines were lighter than the layers of petticoats girls had worn before. But crinolines could be dangerous. Magazine articles warned women not to walk too close to open fires or carriage wheels!

Buttons with the pictures of heroes on them were popular decorations in Addy's day. To make the button for her sash, Addy cut Lincoln's picture out of a newspaper and pinned it to the middle of her ribbon rosette.

Dotted ***chintz*** was a popular fabric for fancy dresses during Addy's time. The word *chintz* comes from *chint*, the name of a printed fabric from India.

Samantha Parkington

1904

The clothes girls and women wore reflected their family's social position. A proper woman might have changed her outfit 4 or 5 times a day, depending upon her social schedule!

Samantha's dresses were starched to keep them stiff. Starching made Samantha's dresses look crisp, but it also made them feel itchy!

The big ruffled collar on Samantha's tea dress was called a ***bertha*** collar. Bertha collars were first popular in the 1600s, when fashions were so revealing that women wore the collars to keep themselves covered!

Addy Walker™

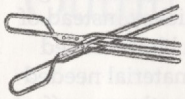
1864

Design Addy's Dress!

Samantha Parkington

1904

Girls curled their hair with a curling iron that was heated on the stove.



Girls wore huge hairbows on the top or side of their head, where the bows were sure to be seen.

In Samantha's time skirts always came just below the knee, and waistlines were often dropped at the waist. This dropped waist was called a ***French waist.***

Samantha's dress had a pleated front and collar like a Russian soldier's uniform. Russia was at war with Japan, and Russian fashions were in the news.

As towns grew larger and dirtier, keeping white stockings clean became more difficult. Girls often wore long black stockings held up by garters, even in summer.

Molly McIntire®

★

1944

During World War Two, girls wore ***separates***—blouses and sweaters they could wear with different skirts or jumpers, so they could make many outfits out of a few clothes. Buying fewer clothes saved material for soldiers' uniforms.

Molly's sweater was knit in a diamond-shaped ***argyle*** pattern. *Argyle* comes from *Argyll,* a county in Scotland where a similar plaid is worn. During World War Two, people knit socks in the same pattern for soldiers.

With her sweater, Molly wore a removable collar called a ***dickey.*** Wearing a dickey instead of a blouse saved material needed for the war effort.

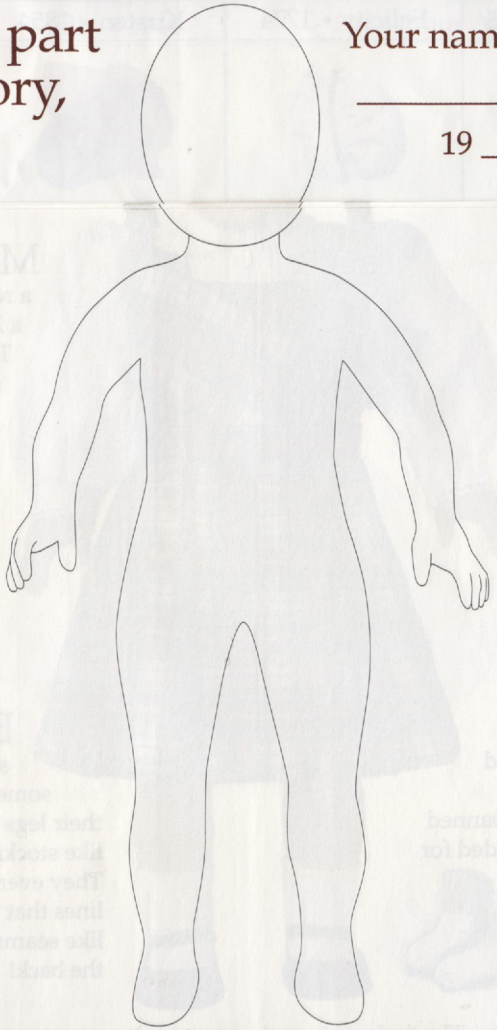
Molly's jaunty ***beret*** was like those worn by French patriots fighting against Hitler. The flat caps were practical as well—they used little material and no elastic, which was in short supply.

You're a part of history, too!

Your name: _____

19 ____

Your School Outfit!

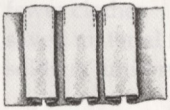


Molly McIntire®

★

1944

Molly wasn't allowed to wear pants to school. Instead, she wore a jumper with ***box pleats***—a pair of folds that looks like the sides of a box.



Molly's blouse had a round collar called a ***Peter Pan collar.*** The collar was styled after the Peter Pan costume worn by actress Maude Adams in the play *Peter Pan.*

During the war, stockings were hard to get because Japanese silk was banned and nylon was needed for parachutes. Girls wore short socks called ***anklets.***

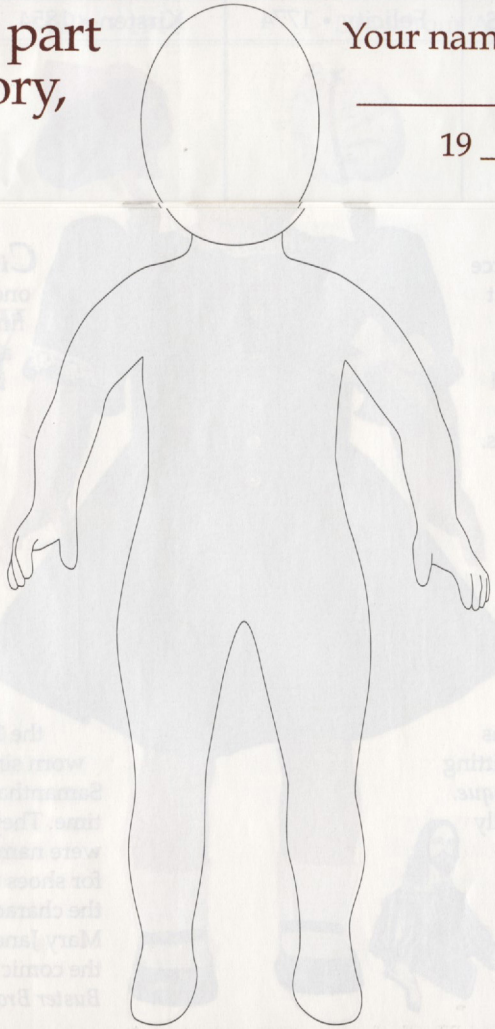
Because of the stocking shortage, some women painted their legs to look like stockings. They even drew lines that looked like seams down the back!

You're a part of history, too!

Your name: _____

19 ____

Your Party Outfit!



Molly McIntire®

★

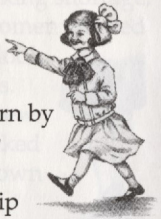
1944

Fabric was so scarce during the war that a law was passed restricting the amount of material that could be used in sleeves and hems. Molly's Christmas dress had short sleeves, and its skirt stopped just below her knee.

Circle skirts like the one on Molly's dress first became popular as skating outfits in the 1930s.

Molly's Christmas dress had a close-fitting bodice called a ***basque.*** *Basque* was originally the name of a type of men's jacket in the 1600s.

Mary Jane shoes, popular in the 1940s, have been worn since Samantha's time. They were named for shoes worn by the character Mary Jane in the comic strip *Buster Brown.*

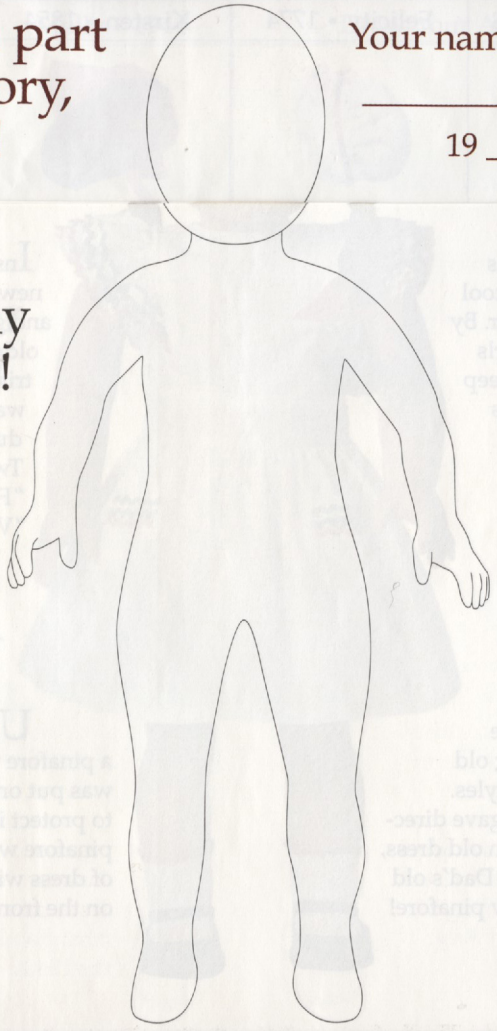


You're a part of history, too!

Your name: _____

19 ____

Your Birthday Outfit!



Molly McIntire®

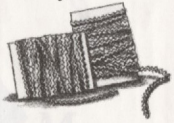
★

1944

Molly's sleeveless pinafore kept her cool during the summer. By 1944, American girls no longer had to keep their arms and legs covered in warm weather.

Home-front women were encouraged to save fabric by remaking old clothes into new styles. Magazine articles gave directions for turning an old dress, tablecloth, or even Dad's old uniform into a new pinafore!

Instead of buying new clothes, women and girls changed their old clothes with new trimmings. ***Rickrack*** was a popular trim during World War Two, especially in "Flag Red" and "Victory Blue."



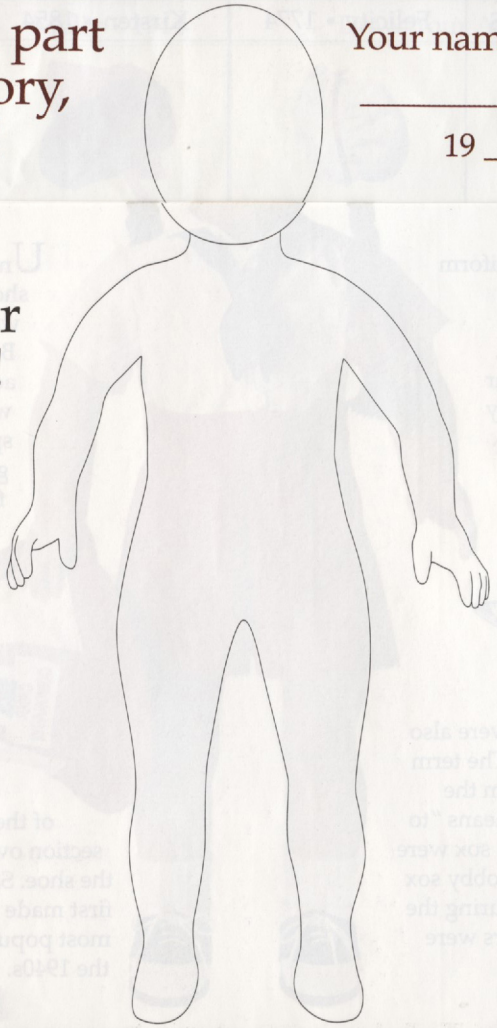
Until Molly's time, a pinafore was an apron that was put on over a dress to protect it. By 1940, a pinafore was itself a kind of dress with wide ruffles on the front.

You're a part of history, too!

Your name: _____

19 ____

Your Summer Outfit!



Molly McIntire®

★

1944

Molly's camp uniform reminded her of World War Two soldiers' uniforms. Her hat was similar to the caps worn by navy commanders. Instead of gold braid, Molly's hat had the camp's logo on it.

Until about 1920, shorts were only worn by little boys. By the 1930s, both adults and children wore shorts for sports. In the 1940s, girls wore shorts for play, but never to school!

Molly's anklets were also called ***bobby sox.*** The term *bobby sox* came from the word *bob,* which means "to shorten," so bobby sox were shortened socks. Bobby sox were so popular during the 1940s that teenagers were called *bobby soxers.*

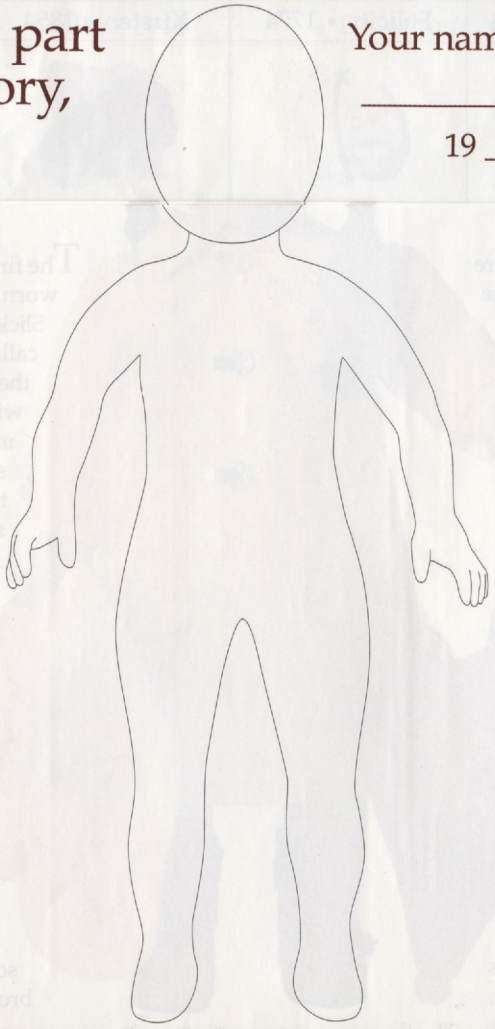
Molly's shoes were called ***saddle shoes*** because of the saddle-shaped section over the middle of the shoe. Saddle shoes were first made in 1915, but were most popular during the 1940s.

You're a part of history, too!

Your name: _____

19 ____

Your Winter Outfit!



Molly McIntire®

★

1944

Molly's boots were called ***galoshes.*** The word *galoshes* goes back to the 1700s, when it was a name for *pattens.*

Rubber was scarce because it was needed for war equipment. Even at the end of the war, Molly's new slicker and galoshes were a special treat.

The first slickers were worn by fishermen. Slickers were originally called *oilskins* because they were coated with oil. The oil made the fabric *slick,* which led to the name ***slicker.***

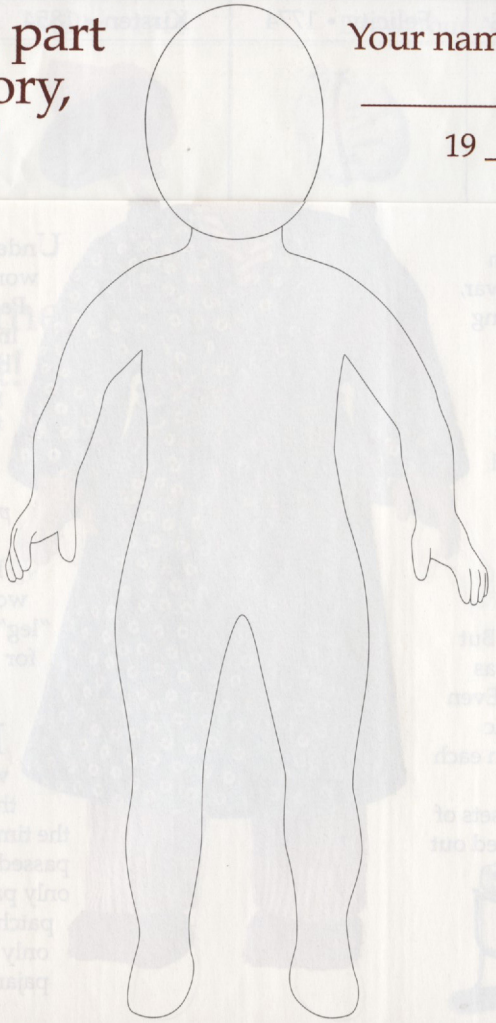
Molly's rain hat, or ***sou'wester,*** got its name from fishermen who lived where a wind from the southwest usually brought rain.

You're a part of history, too!

Your name: _____

19 ____

Your Play Outfit!



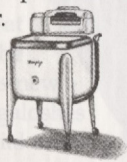
Molly McIntire®

★

1944

As American men left to fight in the war, women began taking over their jobs. Women took over some of the men's styles, too! Molly's bathrobe is tailored like a man's robe.

Working moms liked clothing that was easy to wash. But washing clothes was still a lot of work. Even people with electric washers had to run each piece of clothing through *wringers*–sets of rollers that squeezed out extra water.



Under her robe, Molly wore ***pajamas.*** Pajamas came from India in the 1800s, but women and girls did not begin to wear them until the 1920s. The Indian word *pajama* comes from the Persian words *pai* for "leg" and *jaman* for "garment."

Molly's pajamas were in a coat style that was popular at the time. After laws were passed to save material, only pajamas could have patch pockets—but only one pocket per pajama top!

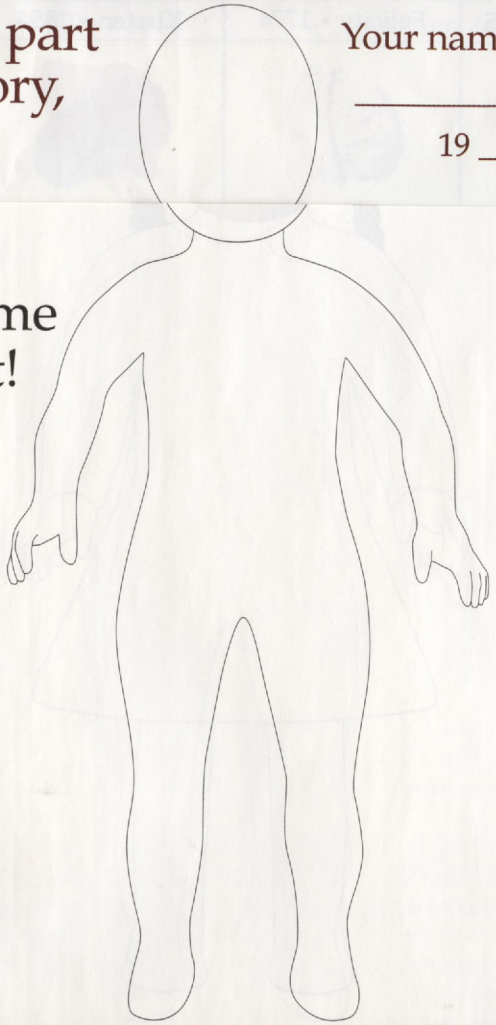
You're a part of history, too!

Your name:

_____

19 ____

Your Nighttime Outfit!

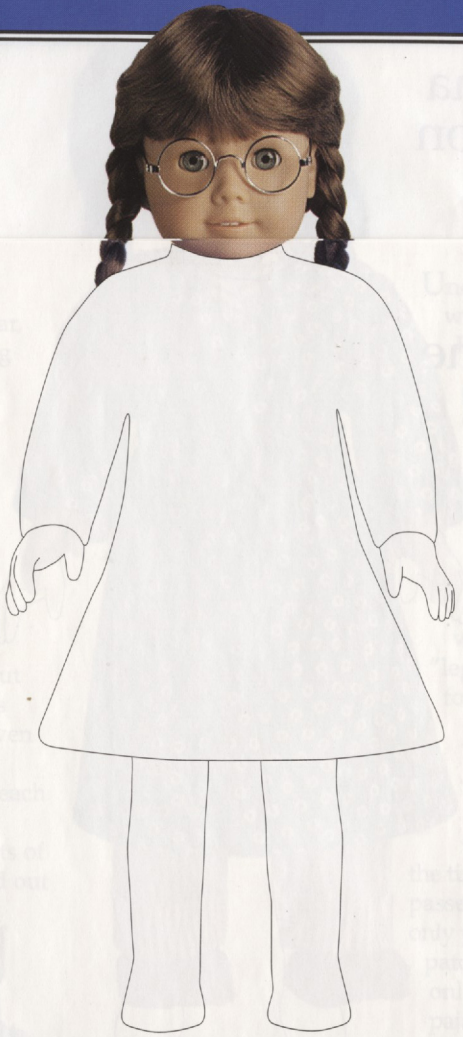


Molly McIntire®

★

1944

Design Molly's Dress!

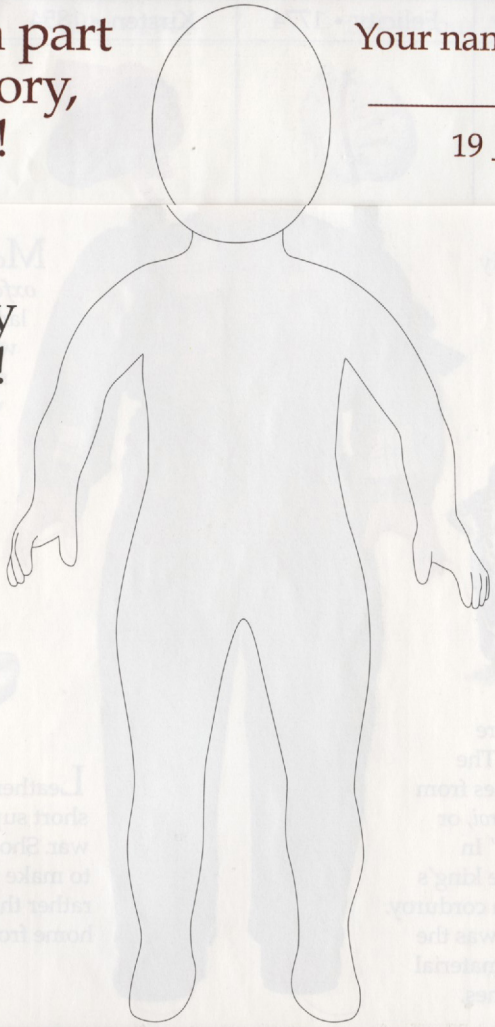


You're a part of history, too!

Your name: _____

19 ____

Your Holiday Outfit!

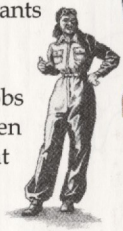


Molly McIntire®

★

1944

After school, Molly changed from her school clothes into comfortable pants. Working women in the 1940s made pants fashionable. They wore pants to factories where they did men's jobs while the men were away at war.



Molly's pants were made of corduroy. The word *corduroy* comes from the French *cord du roi,* or "cloth of the King." In medieval times, the king's servants dressed in corduroy. By 1944, corduroy was the name of a rugged material used for work clothes.

Molly's lace-up ***oxfords*** were popular in 1944, but they were not a new style. Oxfords were first worn by British university students in the 1600s! They were named for Oxford University in England.

Leather for shoes was in short supply during the war. Shoe factories needed to make boots for soldiers rather than shoes for the home front.

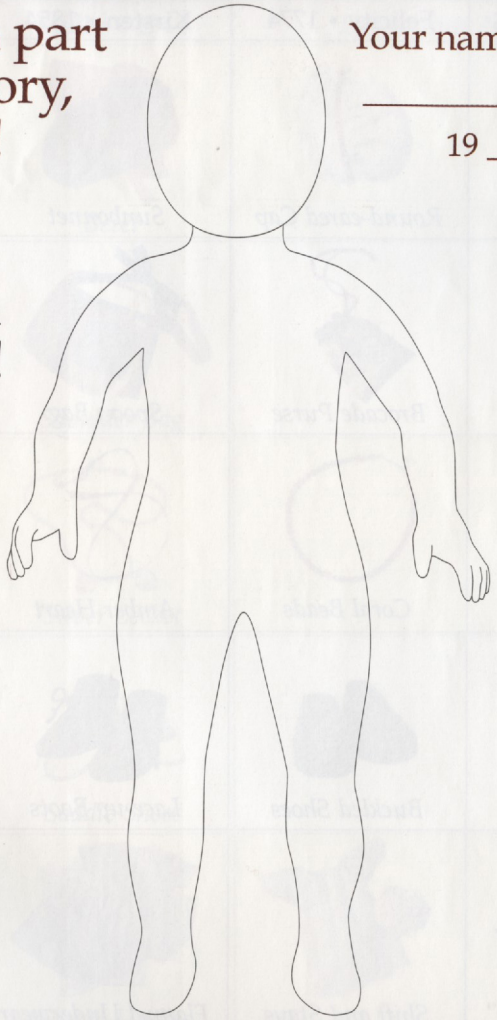
You're a part of history, too!

Your name:

_____

19 ____

Your Dream Outfit!



Accessories	Felicity • 1774	Kirsten • 1854	Addy • 1864
Hats	*Round-eared Cap*	*Sunbonnet*	*Straw Bonnet*
Bags	*Brocade Purse*	*Spoon Bag*	*Kerchief Bundle*
Jewelry	*Coral Beads*	*Amber Heart*	*Cowrie Shell*
Shoes	*Buckled Shoes*	*Lace-up Boots*	*Cap-toed Boots*
Underwear	*Shift and Stays*	*Flannel Underwear*	*Crinoline*

Samantha • 1904	Molly • 1944	Draw Your Accessories
Plush Hat	*Beret*	
Velvet Purse	*Shoulder Bag*	
Gold Brooch	*Silver Locket*	
High-button Shoes	*Saddle Shoes*	
Lacy Whites	*Cotton Undies*	

American girls have always loved new clothes!

Peek into this American Girls Wardrobe and discover the fashions the American Girls wore in times past. Flip through the pages of this book to change their outfits and read historical tidbits about how each of the American Girls dressed. This flip-book of historical fashions even has special pages for you to design new outfits for each American Girl—and for yourself, too!

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